

Section 1-4: Angle Measure

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to answer:

- How do you measure and classify angles?
- How do you identify and use congruent angles and the bisector of an angle?

Define the following:

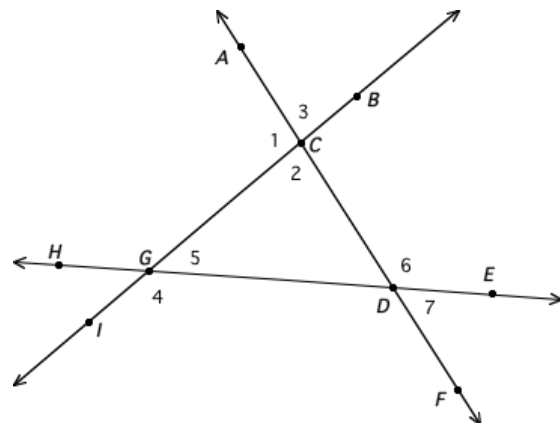
1. Ray
2. Opposite Rays
3. Angle
4. Side
5. Vertex
6. Interior
7. Exterior
8. Degree
9. Right Angle
10. Acute Angle
11. Obtuse Angle
12. Angle Bisector

Example 1: Use the figure at the right.

a. Name all angles that have C as a vertex.

b. Name the sides of $\angle 7$.

c. Write another name for $\angle 4$.

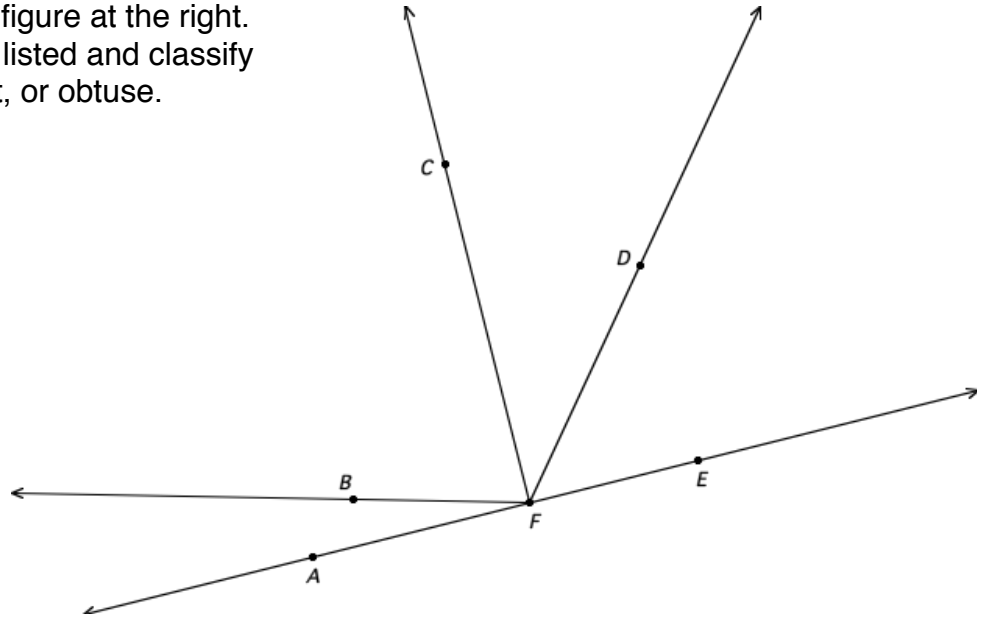


Example 2: Use the figure at the right. Measure the angles listed and classify as either acute, right, or obtuse.

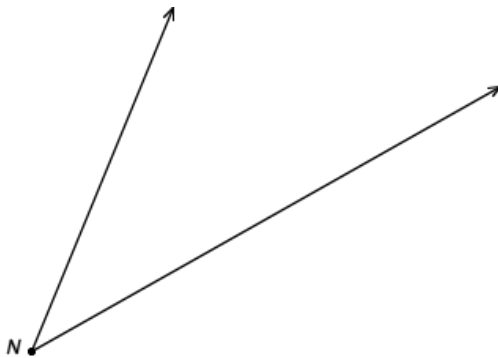
a. $\angle AFC$

b. $\angle EFB$

c. $\angle EFD$



Example 3: Use a compass and straight edge to construct a congruent angle, then construct the angle bisector.



Example 4: \overrightarrow{GH} and \overrightarrow{GJ} are opposite rays. \overrightarrow{GR} bisects $\angle HGB$. If $m\angle HGR = 9x - 7$ and $m\angle RGB = 7x + 13$, find $m\angle HGR$.

Problem Set:

"If we all did the things we are capable of doing, we would
literally astound ourselves." - Thomas A. Edison